

# Converting Colors

Android(4281611085)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4281611085) contains.

<b>Android(4281611085)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**Android(4281611085)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34334D
RGB	52, 51, 77
RGB Percent	20%, 20%, 30%
CMY	0.7961, 0.8000, 0.6980
CMYK	0.32, 0.34, 0.00, 0.70
HSL	242°, 20%, 25%
HSV	242°, 34%, 30%
XYZ	3.9396, 3.6335, 7.5149
YIQ	54.2630, -7.7500, 8.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

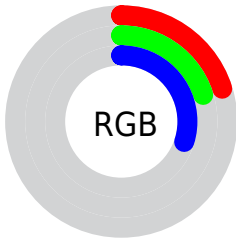
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	52, 51, 77
Decimal	3421005
CIELab	22.42, 7.43, -15.80
CIElCh	22, 17.456, 295.191
Yxy	3.6335, 0.2611, 0.2408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281611085 (0xFF34334D)
YUV	54.2630, 11.2093, -1.9847
Hunter-Lab	19.0618, 3.5328, -10.0310

# Details

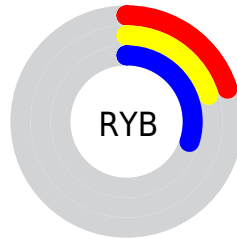
The Android color **4281611085** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333366**. A complement of this color would be **4283190579**, and the grayscale version is **4281742902**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **4284703102**, and **4278781217** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **4281150285**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **4282071885**.

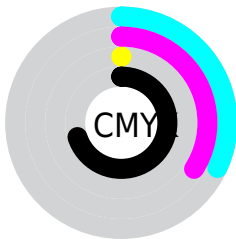
# Distribution



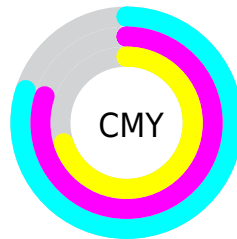
- Red (20%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (70%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (70%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4281611085 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Android color 4281611085 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





4281611085



4281611085

4294967295



4280163894



4284703102



4278781217



4286347928



4278190087



4288058547



4278190080



4289834702



4291676907



4293519103



4281611085



4281611085



4281150285



4282071885

■ 4280624205

■ 4282597965

■ 4280163405

■ 4283058765

■ 4279637069

■ 4283585101

■ 4279176525

■ 4284045901

■ 4278715725

■ 4284506445

■ 4278386765

■ 4285032781

■ 4285493581

■ 4286019661

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



4280236111



4281611085



4282658373

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4281611085



4283052065



4279385139

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



4281611085



4283190579

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



4280564518



4281611085



4282397724

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



4281611085



4283378731



4281546782



4278205504

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



4281611085



4283116605



4281546782



4279778351



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



4281611085



4284111459



4281551949



4281150771



4289967027



4281545523



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



4281611085



4282137443



4282463053



4280492582



4278452326



4278780134



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



4283249484



4284693346



4282338611



4280689190



4284874850



4293263581



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4281611085 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

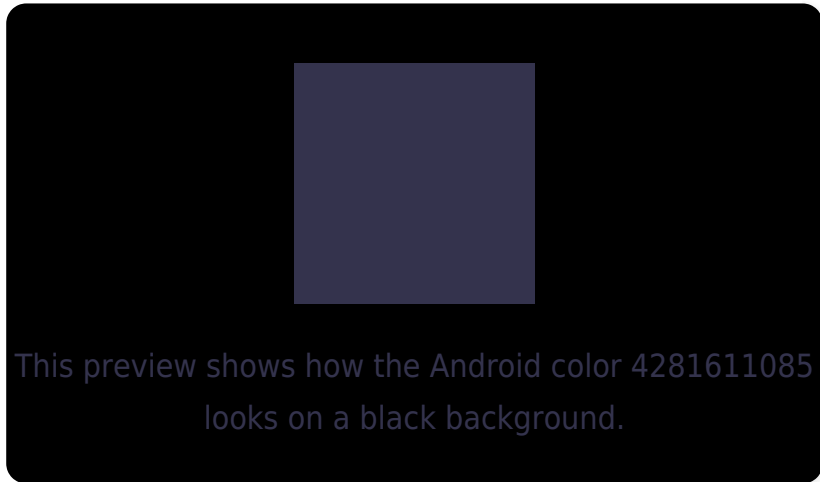
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4281611085 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4281611085.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4281611085.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



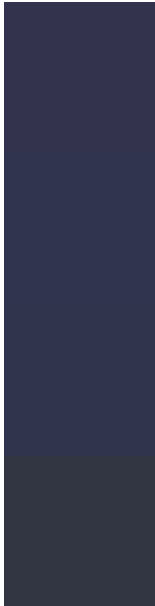
**Original Color**  
4281611085

**Protanopia**  
4281152846

**Deuteranopia**  
4281152845



# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

4281611085

**Protanomaly**

4281349198

**Deuteranomaly**

4281349197

**Tritanomaly**

4281415234

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

4281611085

**Achromatopsia**

4281742902

**Achromatomaly**

4281677118

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4281611085 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(52, 51, 77)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 51, 77)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(52, 51, 77) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 51, 77) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4281611085 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(52, 51, 77) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 51, 77) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 51, 77)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 51, 77); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 51, 77);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 51, 77)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4281611085 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 51, 77) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 51,  
77) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



# Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor